Ta’leem ul Islaam

(Teachings of Islaam)

Mufti Muhammad Kifaayatullaah Dehlawi

Part 1

Contents

نحمد الله العلي العظيم ونصلي على رسوله الكريم

Question:

Who are you?[1]

Answer:

A Muslim

Question:

What is the name of the religion of the Muslims or what is the name of your religion?

Answer:

Islaam

Question:

What does Islaam teach or how is your religion defined?

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[1] What are you referred to in terms of religion?

Answer:

Islaam teaches that Allaah is one. He alone is worthy of worship. Muhammad ρ is the Messenger and Rasul of Allaah I. The Qur’an is the book of Allaah I. Islaam is the true religion. Islaam teaches all the good things in this world as well as the Aakhirah.

Question:

What is the Kalimah of Islaam?

Answer:

The Kalimah of Islaam is,

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

There is none worthy of worship but Allaah,
Muhammad (ρ) is the Rasul of Allaah

This Kalimah is called Kalimah Tayyibah and Kalimah Tauheed.

Question:

What is Kalimah Shahadah?

Answer:

Kalimah Shahadah is,

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وأشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله

I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and I testify that Muhammad is His servant and Rasul

Question:

What is Imaan Mujmal?

Answer:

Imaan Mujmal is,

آمنت بالله كما هو باسمآئه وصفاته وقبلت جميع أحكامه

I believe in Allaah, as He is with all His names and qualities and I have accepted all His orders

Question:

What is Imaan Mufassal?

Answer:

Imaan Mufassal is,

آمنت بالله وملائكته وكتبه ورسله واليوم الآخر والقدر خيره وشره من الله تعالى والبعث بعد الموت

I believe in Allaah, and His angels, and His books, and His Rasuls, and the Day of Qiyaamah, and in

fate, the good of it and the bad of it is from Allaah and in the resurrection after death.

Question:

Who created you?

Answer:

Allaah I has created me, my parents, the skies, the earth and the rest of the creation.

Question:

With what has Allaah I created the earth?

Answer:

Allaah I created it with His power and order.

Question:

What do you call the people who do not believe in Allaah I?

Answer:

Such a person is called a kaafir.

Question:

What do you call those who worship other things besides Allaah I or they worship two or three deities?

Answer:

Such people are called kaafir and mushrik.

Question:

Will a mushrik be forgiven or not?

Answer:

A mushrik will not be forgiven. He will be in difficulty and punishment forever.

Question:

Who was Hadhrat Muhammad ρ?

Answer:

Hadhrat Muhammad ρ is the servant, Rasul and messenger of Allaah I. We are in his Ummah.

Question:

Where was our Rasul, Hadhrat Muhammad ρ born?

Answer:

In a city of Arabia called Makkah Mu'azzamah.

Question:

What was his father and grandfather's name?

Answer:

His father's name was Abdullaah and his grandfather's name was Abdul Muttalib.

Question:

Is our Rasul greater or lower in rank than the other Messengers?

Answer:

Our Rasul ρ is greater in rank than all the other messengers and he is the most noble of all creation.

Question:

Where did Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ρ stay during his life?

Answer:

He stayed for fifty three years in his city of Makkah Mu'azzamah. He then went to Madinah Munawwarah by the command of Allaah I. He stayed there for ten years and passed away there at the age of sixty three.

Question:

What is the condition of the one who does not believe in Hadhrat Muhammad ρ?

Answer:

The person who does not believe in Hadhrat Muhammad ρ as the Rasul of Allaah I is also a kaafir.

Question:

What is the meaning of being a believer in Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ρ?

Answer:

The meaning of believing in Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ρ is that we should have conviction that he is the Rasul sent by Allaah and after Allaah Iwe should take him to be the most virtuous of all creation. We should love him and follow his orders.

Question:

How do we know that Rasulullaah ρ is the Messenger of Allaah?

Answer:

He ρ has done such actions and has shown us such things that no-one but a Messenger can do or show.

Question:

How do we know that the Qur’an Sharif is the book of Allaah I?

Answer:

Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ρ said that the Qur’an Majeed is the book of Allaah I. Allaah I revealed it upon him.

Question:

Was the Qur’an Majeed revealed upon Rasulullaah ρ all at once or in small parts?

Answer:

The Qur’an was revealed in small parts. Sometimes one verse, sometimes two, sometimes four and sometimes an entire surah was revealed. It was revealed according to the need of the time.

Question:

In how many days was the entire Qur’an revealed?

Answer:

It was revealed over twenty three years.

Question:

How was the Qur’an revealed?

Answer:

Hadhrat Jibreel υ used to recite the verses or the surah to Rasulullaah ρ. Rasulullaah ρ used to then listen and learn it. He then called a scribe and told him to write it down.

Question:

Why did Rasulullaah ρ not write it himself?

Answer:

Rasulullaah ρ was an ummi.

Question:

What is an ummi?

Answer:

The person who did not learn how to read and write is called an ummi. Even though Rasulullaah ρ did not learn from anyone in this world, Allaah I gave him more knowledge than the entire creation.

Question:

Who is Hadhrat Jibreel υ?

Answer:

He is an angel. He comes to the Messengers by the command of Allaah I.

Question:

How do Muslims worship Allaah I?

Answer:

Muslims perform Salaah, they keep fast, give zakaat from their wealth and perform Hajj.

Question:

What is Salaah?

Answer:

Salaah is a special way of worshipping Allaah I. It has been taught to us by Allaah I in the Qur'an and by Rasulullaah ρ in the hadith.

Question:

What is the special way of worship called Salaah (carried out)?

Answer:

A person stands in the Masjid or his home with his hands folded and recites the Qur'an. He praises Allaah I. He glorifies and honours Him (Allaah I).

He bows before Him and places his head on the ground, making apparent the greatness of Allaah I and his own weakness.

Question:

Is a person in front of Allaah I if he is in the Masjid or if he is at home?

Answer:

Allaah I is before a person at every place, whether he performs Salaah in the Masjid or at home. However, the reward for performing Salaah in the Masjid is much more.

Question:

What is the washing of the hands, face and feet before Salaah called?

Answer:

It is called wudhoo. Without wudhoo, Salaah is not valid.

Question:

Which direction should a person face while standing in Salaah?

Answer:

A person should face the westerly direction (where the sun sets).[2]

Question:

Why have we been commanded to face the west?

Answer:

There is a house of Allaah I in Makkah Mu'azzamah called the Ka'bah. It is necessary to face it while in Salaah. It is west of our cities. Therefore, we face the westerly direction in Salaah.

Question:

What is the direction that you face in Salaah called?

Answer:

It is called the Qiblah.

Question:

How many times is Salaah performed in the day and night?

Answer:

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[2] The author originates from India. The direction for South Africa is North North East.

There are five Salaahs that are obligatory during the day and night.

Question:

What are the names of the five Salaahs?

Answer:

The first is Fajr, it is performed from the time of true dawn until before sunrise.

The second is Zuhr, it is performed after the sun passes its zenith in the afternoon.

The third is Asr, it is performed one and a half to two hours before sunset.

The fourth is Maghrib, it is performed after sunset.

The fifth is Esha, it is performed one and a half to two hours into the night.

Question:

What is Azaan?

Answer:

Once the time of Salaah arrives, one person stands up and calls out the following words aloud a little while before the Salaah is performed,

الله أكبر الله أكبر

الله أكبر الله أكبر

Allaah is the Greatest, Allaah is the Greatest

Allaah is the Greatest, Allaah is the Greatest

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله

I testify that there is no deity but Allaah

I testify that there is no deity but Allaah

أشهد أن محمد رسول الله

أشهد أن محمد رسول الله

I testify that Muhammad is the Rasul-Messenger of Allaah

I testify that Muhammad is the Rasul-Messenger of Allaah

حيّ على الصلوة

حيّ على الصلوة

Come to Salaah (Prayer)

Come to Salaah (Prayer)

حيّ على الفلاح

حيّ على الفلاح

Come to Success

Come to Success

الله أكبر الله أكبر

Allaah is the Greatest, Allaah is the Greatest

لا إله إلا الله

There is no deity but Allaah

These words are called the Azaan. In the Azaan for Fajr, the following words are added,

ألصلوة خير من النوم

Salaah is better than sleep

They are said after,

حيّ على الفلاح

Come to Success

Question:

What is Takbeer?

Answer:

When the time comes for performing the Salaah, then one person calls out the same words of the Azaan just before the Salaah. This is called Iqaamah or Takbeer. After ‘come to success’,

قد قامت الصلوة

Salaah has begun

is added twice.

Question:

What is the person who calls out the Azaan or Takbeer called?

Answer:

The person who calls out the Azaan is called a Mu’ezzin and the person who calls out the Takbeer is called a Mukabbir.

Question:

There are many people that get together and perform Salaah. What is that Salaah called and what is the person who leads the Salaah called and what are the people who perform the Salaah called?

Answer:

The Salaah that is performed when many people get together is called Jama’ah Salaah. The person who leads the Salaah is called the Imaam and those who perform the Salaah behind the Imaam are called the Muqtadis.

Question:

What is the person called who performs Salaah alone?

Answer:

The person who performs Salaah alone is called a munfarid.

Question:

What is the place called that is specially made for Salaah and Jama’ah Salaah is performed there?

Answer:

It is called a Masjid.

Question

What should a person do when going to the Masjid?

Answer:

A person should perform Salaah, recite Qur’an Sharif or any other Dhikr or he should sit silently with respect. It is wrong to play, jump, and make a noise or to talk of worldly matters in the Masjid.

Question:

What is the benefit of performing Salaah?

Answer:

There are many benefits of performing Salaah. We list a few of them here:

1. The body and clothes of a person that performs Salaah remains clean.

2. Allaah I becomes happy and pleased with the one who performs Salaah.

3. Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ρ becomes happy and pleased with the one who performs Salaah.

4. A person who performs Salaah is pious in the sight of Allaah I.

5. The pious respect a person who performs Salaah in this world.

6. After death, Allaah I keeps a person who was punctual on Salaah in peace and tranquility.

Question:

What are the names and texts of all those things that are read in Salaah?

Answer:

The names and texts of all those things that are read in Salaah are as follows:

Takbeer

الله أكبر

Allaah is the Greatest

Thana

سبحان اللهم وبحمدك وتبارك اسمك وتعالى جدك ولا إله غيرك

You are Pure O Allaah and with Your praises and Your name is blessed and Your grandeur is great and there is no deity but You

Ta’awwudh

أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم

I seek protection in Allaah from Shaytaan, the rejected one

Tasmiyah

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

In the name of Allaah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

Surah Faatiha or Al hamdu Sharif

اِيَّاکَ مٰلِکِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ ؕ(٣) الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۙ(٢) اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ ۙ(١)
صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ اِہْدِ نَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ ۙ(٥) نَعْبُدُ وَ اِیَّاکَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ ؕ(۴)
غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْہِمْ وَلَا الضَّآ لِّیْنَ ٪(٧) عَلَیْہِمْ

All praise belongs to Allaah, the Rabb (the Cherisher, the Creator, the Sustainer) of the universe (and whatever it contains)…

Who is the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful…

And Master of (all affairs on) the Day of Recompense (the Day of Qiyaamah, when resurrection, accountability, rewards and punishment will take place).

You Alone do we worship, and You Alone do we ask for help.

Guide us to the straight path (the path of Islaam);

The path of those whom You have favoured (by guiding them aright)…

And not the path of those with whom You are angry (the Jews), nor the path of those who have gone astray (the Christians).

Surah Kowthar

اِنَّآ اَعْطَيْنٰكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ؕ(١) فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَ انْحَرْ ؕ(٢) اِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْاَبْتَرُ ٪(٣)

Verily We have granted you (O Rasulullaah ρ!) abundant good.

So (as a token of gratitude, you should) perform salaah for your Rabb and sacrifice (animals in His name).

Indeed it is your enemy who shall be unknown.

Surah Ikhlaas

قُلْ ہُوَ اللّٰہُ اَحَدٌ ۚ﴿۱﴾ اَللّٰہُ الصَّمَدُ ۚ﴿۲﴾ لَمۡ یَلِدۡ ۬ۙ وَ لَمۡ یُوۡلَدۡ ۙ﴿۳﴾ وَ لَمۡ یَکُنۡ لَّہٗ کُفُوًا اَحَدٌ ٪﴿۴﴾

Say, "He Allaah is One."

"Allaah is Independent." (He needs no one and nothing, but everyone and everything needs Him.)

"He has no children and is not anyone's child."

"There is none equal to Him (neither in His Being nor in His qualities)."

Surah Falaq

قُلْ اَعُوۡذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۙ﴿۱﴾ مِنۡ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۙ﴿۲﴾ وَ مِنۡ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ اِذَا وَقَبَ ۙ﴿۳﴾ وَ مِنۡ شَرِّ النَّفّٰثٰتِ فِی الْعُقَدِ ۙ﴿۴﴾ وَ مِنۡ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ اِذَا حَسَدَ ٪﴿۵﴾

Say, "I seek refuge (protection) with the Rabb of the morning (day break)…"

"…from the evil of what he has created…"

"…from the evil of darkness (of error, sin and distress whether internal or external) when it arrives (with the many evil forces to carry out their evil)…"

"…from the evil of those souls (those women) who blow on knots (when engaging in black magic)…"

…and from the mischief of the person who envies when he envies (the jealous person who does things such as black magic to harm others).”

Surah Naas

قُلْ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ (١) مَلِکِ النَّاسِ (٢) اِلٰہِ النَّاسِ (٣) مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ (۴) الَّذِیْ یُوَسْوِسُ فِیْ صُدُوْرِ النَّاسِ (۵) مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَ النَّاسِ (۶)

Say, “I seek refuge (shelter) with the Rabb (the Creator and Cherisher) of mankind…”

“…the King of mankind…”

“…the Ilaah (the Deity) of mankind…”

“…from the mischief of the whisperer who withdraws (hides immediately after whispering evil into man’s heart or ears)…”

“…who whispers (evil commands and ideas) into the hearts of mankind…”

“…be he (this whisperer) from among the Jinn or from mankind.”

The Tasbeeh of ruku’ (bowing)

سبحان ربي العظيم

My Rabb, the Great is Most Pure

The Tasmee' of Qaumah (standing up from ruku')

سمع الله لمن حمده

Allaah has heard the one who has praised Him

The Tasbeeh of Sajdah (prostrating)

سبحان ربي الاعلى

My Rabb, the Highest is Most Pure

Tashahhud or At Tahiyyaat

التحيات لله والصلوت والطيبات السلام عليك ايها النبي ورحمة الله وبركاته السلام علينا وعلى عباده الصالحين أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وأشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله

All verbal worship is for Allaah, all bodily worship is for Allaah, and all monetary worship is for Allaah. Peace be upon you, O Nabi and the mercy and blessings of Allaah. Peace be upon us and the pious servants of Allaah. I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and I testify that Muhammad is His servant and His Rasul-messenger

Durud Sharif

اللهم صل على محمد وعلى آل محمد كما صليت على ابراهيم وعلى آل ابراهيم إنك حميد مجيد ، اللهم بارك على محمد وعلى آل محمد كما باركت على ابراهيم وعلى آل ابراهيم إنك حميد مجيد

O Allaah, send your salutations upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad just as you have sent Your salutations upon Ibraaheem and the family of Ibraaheem, indeed You are praiseworthy, Most High. O Allaah, send Your blessings upon Muhammad and the family of Muhammad just as You have sent Your blessings upon Ibraaheem and the family of Ibraaheem, indeed You are praiseworthy, Most High.

Du'a after Durud Sharif

اللهم إني ظلمت نفسي ظلما كثيرا ولا يغفر الذنوب إلا أنت فاغفرلي مغفرة من عندك وارحمني إنك أنت الغفور الرحيم

O Allaah, indeed I have oppressed myself, a great oppression and none forgives sins but You, so forgive me, a forgiveness from You and have mercy upon me. Indeed You are Forgiving, Most Merciful.

Salaam

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله

Peace be upon you and the blessings of Allaah

Du'a after Salaah

اللهم أنت السلام ومنك السلام تباركت يا ذا الجلال والإكرام

O Allaah, You are Peace and from You comes peace. You are blessed O the Great and Compassionate

Du'a of Qunoot

اللهم إنا نستعينك ونستغفرك ونؤمن بك ونتوكل عليك ونثني عليك الخير

ونشكرك ولا نكفرك ونخلع ونترك من يفجرك اللهم إياك نعبد ولك نصلي

ونسجد وإليك نسعى ونحفد ونرجو رحمتك ونخشى عذابك إن عذابك بالكفار

ملحق

The Method of performing wudhoo

Question:

How should one perform wudhoo?

Answer:

Take water in a clean utensil and sit on a high, clean place. It is better if one faces the Qibla. If the circumstances do not allow it, there is no harm. Lift the sleeves until above the elbows. Then recite,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Wash the hands up to the wrists thrice. Then gargle thrice. Use the Miswaak. If one does not have a Miswaak, then rub the teeth using the finger. Then put water into the nostrils and clean it with the small finger of the left hand. Wash the face three times. Do not splash water onto the face rather put the water slowly on the forehead. Wash the face from the hairline of the forehead to below the chin and from one ear to the other. Then wash the hands up to and including the elbows. First the right and then the left. Do this thrice. Then wet the hands (by dipping it) and make masah (wipe) the head. Then make masah of the ears, then of the nape. Masah is only done once. Then wash the feet including the ankles. First the right foot and then the left foot.

The method of performing Salaah

Question:

What is the method of performing Salaah?

Answer:

The method of performing Salaah is as follows,

After performing wudhoo, wearing clean clothes, stand facing the Qibla. Make the niyyah (intention) and lift the hands up to the ears. Saying الله أكبر, fold them below the navel. Place the right hand over the

left hand. Do not look around while in Salaah. Stand with respect. Concentrate on Allaah I. While the hands are folded, recite thanaa, (سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك وتبارك اسمك وتعالى جدك ولا إله غيرك), ta'awwudh (أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم), tasmiyah (بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم). Then recite Surah Faatiha and thereafter say Aameen softly. Recite Surah Ikhlaas or any other Surah that one knows.

Saying الله أكبر, go into ruku'. Hold the knees firmly while in ruku'. Recite سبحان ربي العظيم thrice or five times in ruku'. Saying Tasmee' (سمع الله لمن حمده) stand straight. Then recite Tahmeed (ربنا لك الحمد).

Then saying Takbeer, go into Sajdah in such a way that the knees are placed on the ground first, then the hands, then place the nose and then the forehead between the hands. Recite the Tasbeeh of Sajdah (سبحان ربي الأعلى) thrice or five times.

Saying Takbeer, sit up straight. Then saying Takbeer, go into the second Sajdah.

Then saying Takbeer, stand up straight. While rising to the standing position, do not place the hands on the ground (taking support). One rak'at is completed upon the completion of the second Sajdah.

Now the second rak'at begins. Recite Tasmiya and Surah Faatiha. Join another Surah and then perform ruku', qaumah, and sit after both sajdahs. Recite tashahhud, durud sharif and the du'a.

Then turn for salaam. First to the right and then to the left. The face should be turned to the right and left. Two rak'ats of Salaah has been completed.

After salaam, recite

اللهم أنت السلام ومنك السلام تباركت يا ذا الجلال والإكرام

Lift the hands and make du'a. the hands should not be lifted very high, i.e. not above the shoulders. Wipe the hands over the face upon completion of the du'a.

Question:

How should one sit between the two sajdahs and when reciting the tashahhud?

Answer:

Keep the right foot upright. Keep the toes facing the Qibla. Spread the left foot and sit on it. While sitting, keep both hands on the knees.

Question:

Is there any difference between the Salaah of the Imaam, Munfarid and Muqtadi?

Answer:

Yes. There are minor differences in the Salaah of the Imaam, Munfarid and Muqtadi. One difference is that the Imaam and Munfarid recites Ta'awwudh, Tasmiya, Surah Faatiha and a Surah in the first rak'at. In the second rak'at they recite Tasmiyah, Surah Faatiha and a Surah. A muqtadi only recites the thanaa' in the first rak'at, thereafter he should stand silently.

The second difference is that the Imaam and Munfarid recite سمع الله لمن حمده when standing up from ruku'. The Munfarid should recite سمع الله لمن حمده and ربنا لك الحمد .

Question:

How should one perform a Salaah of three or four rak'ats?

Answer:

Two rak'ats are performed according to the method explained above. However, do not recite durud sharif after at tahiyyaat or tashahhud. Recite Takbeer and stand. Then, if the Salaah is compulsory or sunnah or

optional, then perform two rak’ats in the same manner as the first two.

If the salaah is obligatory, then do not join a Surah after Surah Faatiha in the third and fourth rak’at. The rest of the postures should be performed in the same manner as the first two rak’ats.

Question:

Is three rak’ats performed as nafl or sunnah?

Answer:

There is no three rak’at sunnah or optional (nafl) salaah. Only two or four rak’ats are performed.

Question:

What is the correct method of performing ruku’?

Answer:

Ruku’ should be performed in such a way that the head and back are straight in-line. The head should not be above or below the back. The hands should be away from the ribs and the knees should be held firmly.

Question:

What is the correct method of performing Sajdah?

Answer:

Sajdah should be performed in such a way that the hands are placed on the ground. The forearms and elbows should be kept up and the stomach should be kept away from the thighs. The forearms should be kept away from the ribs.

Question:

What is recited after salaah while counting on the fingers?

Answer:

سبحان الله should be recited 33 times, الحمد لله 33 times and الله أكبر 34 times. There is great reward in this.

The Kalimahs of Islaam

Kalimah Tayyibah

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

Kalimah Shahadah

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وأشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله

Kalimah Tamjeed

سبحان الله والحمد لله ولا إله إلا الله والله أكبر ولا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله العلي العظيم

Kalimah Tauheed

لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له له الملك وله الحمد يحيي ويميت بيده الخير وهو على كل شيئ قدير

Kalimah Radd e Kufr

اللهم إني أعوذبك من أن أشرك بك شيئا وانا أعلم به وأستغفرك لما لا أعلم به تبت عنه وتبرأت من الكفر والمعاصى كلها أسلمت وآمنت وأقول لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

Imaan Mujmal

آمنت بالله كما هو باسمآئه وصفاته وقبلت جميع أحكامه

Imaan Mufassal

آمنت بالله وملائكته وكتبه ورسله واليوم الآخر والقدر خيره وشره من الله تعالى والبعث بعد الموت

Ta'leem ul Islaam Part one is completed.